7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910) 1912
NU28 Papago NU28
Sand Papago

which the Indians knew how to gather all the year round, though after May that part of the plant which is above ground withers away. They had their season of chia and used to come as far as Quitovaquita and Santo Domingo to gather mezquite beans (called by the Mexicans *pechita*) and eat sahuaro and pitahaya. Near all the tinajas are seen round holes from six to ten inches deep, made into the solid rock, in which these Indians pounded mezquite beans. Their pestles are frequently found. The beans of the palo fierro were toasted, ground, and consumed as pinole. After the scanty winter rains the juicy plant of the sand dunes, *œnothera trichocalyx*, was boiled and eaten.

The clothing of these people was made from the skin of mule-deer, antelope, or mountain-sheep. The hair was first removed with a bone taken from the lower foreleg of the animal, and the skin was smeared with the brains. The root of the torote tree, crushed and left in water, furnished necessary material for the tanning process. The man wore shirt and breech cloth, the woman a short skirt. They killed sea lions on the rocks by hitting them on the nose, and from their skins sandals and straps were cut. From the badger's hair they were able to plait ribbons for the hair and make twine to be used for the breech cloth. Women wore sandals, but no hair ribbons. The skirt was kept up by strings of buckskin.

The burden basket was not used, but they made carrying nets as well as pottery, material for which is abundant on the coast. Baskets were manufactured from torote, willow, and bulrushes. In order to make bows, these Indians travelled as far as the Colorado River to get